



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HILL, HIBBERT WINSLOW. *The New Public Health*. Pp. 206. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

A remarkably fresh, racy and stimulating discussion of one of the most important questions of the time will be found in this little volume. By the use of satire, ridicule and humor the author takes the public to task for its failure to protect its health and for its dependence on old superstitions rather than technical knowledge. The foibles of the medical men are not slighted, but the result is a book which must be read to be appreciated.

The volume is intended to be an exposition of the sphere of the trained public health man in protecting the community, in which work the author has had personal experience. He shows us that the source of danger in disease is the sick person and that the attempt to stamp out disease by municipal house-cleaning is barren of results. It is not the quantity of the dirt, but the quality that is important.

The common public highways for the spread of disease are via water, milk, food, flies. The great private road is contact. When once we realize that the danger comes through the sick individual and organize our forces to care for him and to prevent the spread of germs from him we shall be able to stamp out infectious disease. How the problem was tackled by the older methods and why they failed is clearly shown. What present knowledge demands also is set forth.

The volume will be of immense value to the layman as well as to the administrative officials of schools or towns.

C. K.

LEPRINCE, JOS. A. and ORENSTEIN, A. J. *Mosquito Control in Panama*. Pp. xvii, 335. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

It is now well-recognized that the construction of the Panama Canal depended in large measure upon the ability of those in charge to control malaria and yellow fever. Two of the men actually engaged in this work have written in most interesting fashion of their task, the methods and results. The story is told in non-technical terms, and is made clearer by the liberal use of illustrations and charts. It will be of great interest to anyone who wishes to know the actual problems encountered in the canal zone as well as to the medical student or to the contractor who may be considering extensive works in tropical regions. It is a record of work well done.

C. K.

MACY, JOHN. *Socialism in America*. Pp. x, 249. Price, \$1.00. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1916.

The author states in his preface that this book is "intended for readers who know little about the subject." It will probably not reach this class because it presupposes throughout an acquaintance with the terminology of socialism and with the history of the labor movement that the average reader unfortunately does not possess. It should, however, serve an equally valuable end. It should clarify the thinking of many radicals and cause the various groups to draw sharper lines of demarcation. A chapter analyzing the older trade unions and another

criticizing and explaining the platform of the Socialist Party, clause by clause, are particularly suggestive and helpful.

A. F.

Papers and Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 28-31, 1915. War and Militarism in their Sociological Aspects. Pp. 166. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1916.

PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. *Social Freedom: A Study of the Conflicts between Social Classification and Personality.* Pp. 106. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

An exceedingly keen analysis of the reaction of developing personality against the psychic and social barriers created by age, sex, kin, caste and place classifications. Old struggles between individual and group consciousness are presented in a new light. Emancipated society will witness the freest possible contact among personalities regardless of the old categories.

J. P. L.

SCOTT, H. PERCY. *The New Slavery.* Pp. 187. Price, \$1.00. Toronto: William Briggs.

The author senses the severe pressure that the modern consumer is feeling, due to the general rise in the costs of living. A third of his book consists of selections gleaned from current newspapers, lectures and magazines to show that the consumer's trouble is widespread—ever breeding discontent and lawlessness. It is the new slavery of the common people.

A search for causes is made. The roots of the problem reach back into the reign of gigantic industrial combinations and trusts, which, in addition to controlling the commodities of living, have taken into their keeping the monetary and banking systems. In the way of solution he sees "The New Era" in which a consumer's guild is to obtain control of the situation. Quoting the power that should be wielded upon the trusts, he says: "The government should allow the corporation enough of its earnings to pay a good working dividend, say six or eight per cent. Then all the surpluses should be pooled, and the price of commodity—coal, meat, sugar, or what not—fixed for the consumer accordingly."

Nothing fundamentally new is found in the book, but one appreciates the outlining of necessary organization to be carried on by the consumers in order to obtain a more effective social control.

C. R.

SLINGERLAND, WILLIAM H. (Ed.) *Child Welfare Work in Pennsylvania.* Pp. xviii, 352. *A Child Welfare Symposium.* Pp. viii, 138. Price, \$2.00. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1915.

Child Welfare Work in Pennsylvania is an intensive analysis of the institutions for children, and of the general methods of child care in one state. Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Russell Sage Director of the Department of Child-Helping, has provided the introduction. The material for the book was collected in a series of first